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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBEKE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER XI.

BATH, *October* 1., 1738.

MY DEAR CHILD,

HAVING mentioned Cicero to you in my laſt; Cicero, the greateſt orator that Rome ever produced; although it produced ſeveral; I this day introduce to your acquaintance Demoſthenes, the moſt celebrated of the Grecian orators. To ſay the truth, I ought to have began with Demoſthenes, as the elder; for he lived about three hundred years before the other. Cicero even improved by reading his orations, as I hope you will in time profit by reading thoſe of both. Let us return to Demoſthenes. He was born at Athens, a celebrated city in Greece; and ſo commanding was his eloquence, that, for a conſiderable time, he abſolutely governed the city, and perſuaded the people to whatever he pleaſed. His elocution was not naturally good, for he ſtammered; but got the better of that impediment by ſpeaking with ſmall pebbles in his mouth. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf more particularly by his orations againſt Philip King of Macedonia, who had deſigned the conqueſt of Greece. Thoſe orations, being againſt Philip, were from thence called Philippics. You ſee how uſeful it is to ſpeak well, to expreſs one's ſelf clearly, and to pronounce gracefully. The talent of ſpeaking well, is more eſſentially neceſſary than any other, to make us both agreeable, and conſiderable.

A propos of the city of Athens: I believe you at preſent know but little of it; and yet it would be requiſite to be well informed upon that ſubject; for, if Athens was not the mother, at leaſt ſhe was nurſe to all the Arts and Sciences; that is to ſay, though ſhe did not invent, yet ſhe improved them to the higheſt degree of perfection. It is true, that arts and ſciences firſt began in Egypt; but it is as certain, that they were brought to perfection at Athens. The greateſt Philoſophers (that is to ſay, men who loved and ſtudied wiſdom) were Athenians, as alſo the Poets, and the beſt Orators. Arts likewiſe were there brought to the utmoſt perfection; ſuch as ſculpture, which means the art of cutting figures in ſtone and in marble: Architecture, or the art of building houſes, temples, and theatres, well. Painting, muſic, in ſhort, every art flouriſhed at Athens. The Athenians had great delicacy of wit, and juſtneſs of taſte; they were polite and agreeable. That ſort of lively, juſt, and pleaſing wit, which they poſſeſſed, was called Attic Salt, becauſe ſalt has, as you know, ſomething ſharp, and yet agreeable. Even now, it is ſaid of a man, who has that turn of wit, he has Attic Salt; which means Athenian. I hope you will have a good deal of that ſalt; but this requires the learning many things; the comprehending and expreſſing them without heſitation: For the beſt things loſe much of their merit, if they appear too ſtudied. Adieu, my dear boy; here is enough for this day.

LETTEL XII.

I AM glad to hear you ſtudy the Roman hiſtory; for, of all ancient hiſtories, it is the moſt inſtructive, and furniſhes moſt examples of virtue, wiſdom, and courage. The other great Empires, as the Aſſyrian, Perſian, and Macedonian, ſprung up, almoſt of a ſudden, by favourable accidents, and the rapidity of their conqueſts; but the Roman Empire extended itſelf gradually, and ſurmounted the obſtacles that oppoſed its aggrandiſement, not leſs by virtue and wiſdom, than by force of arms.

Rome, which at length became the miſtreſs of the world, was (as you know) in the beginning but a ſmall city, founded by Romulus, her firſt King, at the head of an inconſiderable number of herdſmen and vagabonds, who had made him their Chief. At the firſt ſurvey Romulus made of his people; that is, the firſt time he took an account of the inhabitants, they amounted only to three hundred thouſand foot and three hundred horſe; whereas, towards the end of his reign, which laſted thirty ſeven years, he reckoned forty ſix thouſand foot, and one thouſand horſe.

During the firſt two hundred and fifty years of Rome, as long as it was governed by Kings, the Romans were engaged in frequent wars with their neighbours; who endeavoured to cruſh in its infancy a ſtate whoſe future greatneſs they dreaded, as the natural conſequence of its virtue, courage, and wiſdom.

Thus Rome employed its firſt two hundred and fifty years in ſtruggling with the neighbouring ſtates, who were in that period entirely ſubdued; and two hundred and fifty more in conquering the reſt of Italy: So that we reckon five hundred years from the foundation of Rome to the entire conqueſt of Italy. And in the following two hundred years ſhe attained to the empire of the world; that is, in ſeven hundred years from the foundation of the city.

LETTER XIII.

ROMULUS, who (as I have already told you) was the founder and firſt King of Rome, not having ſufficient inhabitants for his new city, conſidered every method by which he might augment their number; and to that end, he iſſued out a proclamation, declaring, that it ſhould be an *aſylum*, or, in other words, a ſanctuary and place of ſafety, for ſuch as were baniſhed from the different cities of Italy. This device brought to him many people, who quitted their reſpective towns, whether for debt, or on account of crimes which they had committed: An aſylum being a place of protection for all who fly to it; where, let their offences be what they will, they cannot be apprehended or puniſhed. Pray, is it not very aſtoniſhing, that, from ſuch a vile aſſemblage of vagrants and rogues, the wiſeſt and moſt virtuous nation, that ever exiſted, ſhould deduce its origin? The reaſon is this: Romulus enacted ſuch wholeſome laws, inſpired his people with ſo great a love of glory and their country, and ſo firmly eſtabliſhed religion, and the worſhip of the Gods, that, for ſome ſucceeding ages, they continued a nation of Heroes and virtuous men.

ANECDOTE.

SCYLURUS the Scythian, having fourſcore ſons, deſired nothing ſo much as to bring them up in the love of each other: And to ſhew them how invincible concord would render them; as he lay on his death-bed, he called them around him, and giving to each of them a bundle of javelins, bade them try if they could break the bundles. The young men, having attempted, and declaring it impracticable, Scylurus untied the bundles in their preſence, broke the javelins, one by one, with the greateſt eaſe, and from thence took occaſion thus to addreſs his children, "Behold, my ſons, your ſtrength; whilſt linked together in the bonds of amity: On the contrary, how weak, and what an eaſy prey you muſt be, when ſeparated in your intereſts by diſcords and ſeditions."

How NATIONS ARE ENSLAVED.

WHEN we examine the hiſtories of thoſe nations, which were once free, and whoſe governments are ſince become deſpotic and arbitrary, we ſhall find that all thoſe changes have been brought about by the ambition, corruption, or avarice of a few of its natives, and that when the work has been done, the people likewiſe have been kept in awe by natives. If the eſtates of France have loſt their power, it was not done by Spaniards; and if the Cortez of Spain are become inſignificant, it was not the French that made them ſo; but the French deſtroyed the liberties of France, and the Spaniards thoſe of Spain.

In the Weſt Indies, negroes ſometimes are ſet to watch negroes; not but they are as much ſlaves as the reſt, as much ſubject to the humour, caprice and will of their maſter, but the maſter finds out one or more, who being of a baſer mind than the reſt, is tempted, for the ſake of being better clothed, or better fed, to become an inſtrument of the maſter's tyranny, and to add to the ſervitude of his companions.

It is true, that no one among theſe miſerable creatures is truſted to act for the reſt, every ſlave is his own repreſentative; but in nations where one is truſted to act for a great many, it has been ſeen that the vile truſtee would part with the ſhare of liberty he was entruſted to guard, for a yard of riband, or for the ſake of wearing any bit of finery at his tail; for any little diſtinction in title or name, or for a little bribe, without having neceſſity to plead for the taking it.

But what is ſtrange is, that millions of people ſhould ſubmit to an hundredth part of that number; for it is certain, where arbitrary power prevails, thoſe who keep the reſt in ſubjection, will not make one in the hundred of the whole people, and yet the hundredth man will keep the ninety nine in awe, though it ſhall happen that thoſe who are ſet apart for the purpoſe ſhall be the baſeſt and moſt inconſiderable of the people. But I ſhall quote a paſſage from a treatiſe, entitled voluntary ſlavery, which explains the nature of arbitrary government, and ſhews the ſubordination, that the tools and inſtruments of tyranny are under one to another.

"Whoever thinks that the halberds of the guards, and the arms of the ſentinels, are the ſecurity of tyrants, in my opinion, is much deceived; they make uſe of them, I believe, more for ſhew and oſtentation, than for any confidence they place in them. It would appear upon inquiry, that there have not been ſo many Roman Emperors who have been preſerved by their guards, as have periſhed by them. Troops of horſe, and companies of foot, are not the arms by which tyrants are defended, at firſt one can ſcarcely believe it, nevertheleſs it is true. There are always four or five who ſupport the tyrant, four or five who keep the whole country in bondage; it has always happened that five or ſix have had the tyrant's ear, have made their way to him of themſelves, or have been called by him to be the accomplices of his cruelty, the companions of his pleaſure, panders to his luſts, and ſharers of his plunders: Theſe ſix manage their chief ſo well, that by the bonds of ſociety he muſt be wicked, not only to gratify his own propenſity, but likewiſe theirs. Theſe ſix have ſix hundred who plunder under them, and theſe ſix hundred are to them what the ſix are to the tyrant. Theſe ſix hundred have under them ſix thouſand, whom they have raiſed to poſts, to whom they have given either the government of provinces, or the management of public monies, that they may be inſtruments of the avarice and cruelty, and execute their orders at a proper time. Theſe ſubordinate officers do ſo much to their fellow citizens, that they cannot live but under the ſhadow of their ſuperiors, nor eſcape the puniſhments due to their crimes but by their contrivance and protection. The conſequence of this is fatal indeed. Whoever will amuſe himſelf in tracing this chain, will ſee, that not only the ſix thouſand, but perhaps an hundred thouſand are faſtened to the tyrant by it, of which he makes the ſame uſe as Jupiter does in Homer, who boaſts that if he but touch the end of it, he can draw all the Gods towards him."

To the ARMY.

Directions how to perform the manual exerciſe by muſic.

FIRST, Let a march, ſuch as God ſave the King, Carbinier's, or the Dorſetſhire, be fixed upon for the above purpoſe; but any other tune may do that is ſet to muſic in common time, *i. e.* having four crotchets (or other notes equal thereunto) in a bar.

2dly, Order one of theſe tunes to be blown either on the trumpet, fife, clarionet, or on ſome other wind inſtrument, and let thoſe whom you would firſt learn by this method to march without arms for ſome time by the ſaid tune, in order to ground them thoroughly in the ſeveral beats of the ſame, till they can march by them with eaſe and without conſtraint.

3dly, Now you may venture to let them take up their arms, and ſhoulder; then order the firſt ſtrain, or part, of the tune to be played in piano, or ſoft, the men ſtanding faſt.

4thly, The muſic to begin the ſecond time, forte, or loud; at the ſame inſtant the manual exerciſe to begin, and be continued till the whole is ended, keeping the ſame exact time beween each motion as was done in marching.

5thly, An exception or two muſt be made to the laſt general rule, viz. when the ramrod is half drawn out, and ſeized backhanded, double time, or two beats, is to be allowed in clearing it off the pipes, turning, and pointing in the barrel.

6thly, The ſame portion of time is likewiſe to be allowed for drawing it out of the barrel, turning and guiding it down the loops.

7thly, In the ſecond motion of charging bayonets, the muſic muſt dwell a little on that note (called a hold) in order to gain time to bring the firelock down to its proper attitude.

It is practicable to bring, not only a battalion or a regiment to exerciſe by the aforeſaid rules, but a whole army, conſiſting of at leaſt 50,000 men, and with ſuch accuracy and perfection in point of time, as cannot be executed by any other method hitherto found out; the due performance of which will moſt pleaſingly affect the glowing breaſt of every ſpectator, as can be better felt than demonſtrated.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

The committee of LOUISA *have requeſted that you would inſert the following in your gazette:*

The Rev. Mr. THOMAS HALL Chairman.

THIS committee being informed that a certain John Walton had been ſpeaking inimical to the common cauſe, cited him to make his defence; when it appeared, by the teſtimony of ſeveral witneſſes, that he was guilty of the charge alledged againſt him; but, upon his declaring his ſorrow for his paſt conduct, his willingneſs to acquieſce in every meaſure that the Honourable Convention ſhould adopt, and paying the tax for defraying the expence of the Delegates, which till then he had refuſed, was diſmiſſed. HENRY GARRET, Clk.

AT a meeting of the committee of Goochland county, at the courthouſe, on Monday, January 15, 1776: Preſent 17 members.—The Rev. Mr. William Douglas being ſummoned to this committee, on the information of ſundry witneſſes, that the ſaid William Douglas had ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the people of America; appeared, and after the witneſſes were examined, this Committee are of opinion, that Mr. Douglas has ſaid nothing worthy of notice, and that he ſhould be acquitted with honour. GEO: UNDERWOOD, C. C.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN, NO. CAROLINA, *Dec.* 28, 1775.

By inſerting the following in your gazette, you will oblige a conſtant reader.

THE diſpute between Great Britain and America has been ſo often explained by able writers, that it is needleſs to ſay any thing concerning it, than this: If the Britiſh Parliament have a right to tax America, in the manner, and for the purpoſes they pretend, and to make laws to bind us in all caſes, then it is unlawful for the Americans to oppoſe them. If On the contrary, which has been proved, they have not that right, the Americans, in duty to themſelves and their poſterity, ought to oppoſe them. This they have done, and are ſtill doing, notwithſtanding the baſe and cruel meaſures fallen upon by thoſe in power, in Britain and America, to prevent their procuring the means of defence; in which, however, they have hitherto been unſucceſsful, as the Americans have, though at a great expence, been ſupplied with ammunition ſufficient to enable them to maintain a defenſive war for many months, during which time they have uſed every method that could be deviſed, to prevail with the governing powers in Britain to repeal their unjuſt and cruel acts, and to revive that peace and harmony which formerly ſubſiſted between Britain and America. Petitions, addreſſes, &c. have been ſent to them, and that repeatedly, in hopes that at laſt they would meet with the deſired and deſerved ſucceſs. But alas! Britons thirſt for American blood! Regiments after regiments have been ſent over to ſhed it; more we are threatened with, and all the horrors of an unjuſt, cruel, and unnatural war, are denounced againſt their fellow ſubjects in America, whom they brand with the odious and undeſerved epithet of *rebels*, only becauſe they retain too much of their honoured Britiſh anceſtors ſpirit to ſubmit to be ſlaves.

To defray the expences of this juſt, neceſſary, and honourable defenſive war, which the Americans have been compelled to engage in, they have been obliged to emit large ſums in paper bills of credit. The preparations that Britain is making to proſecute their enſlaving ſchemes the enſuing year, and (as they term it) to conquer America, makes it neceſſary, not only to keep up the forces that have been employed this year, but to add largely to their number for the ſervice of the next, which will make another emiſſion, and that a large one, abſolutely neceſſary. Now we know that the value of a paper currency depends upon the funds eſtabliſhed to ſink the bills in circulation, which, in the preſent caſe, is deſigned to be effected by a capitation, or poll tax, to be paid annually by the people of each province, for a number of years to come. But how the people are to become able to pay this tax is the next thing to be conſidered, and it cannot be conſidered too ſoon; for ſhould any real or imaginary inſufficiency in the fund preſent itſelf to the public, or be preſented to it by the enemies of America, the credit of our paper currency ſinks inſtantly; our armies can then no longer be kept up, nor our liberties defended; we muſt then diſband the one, and reſign the other, and become the abject ſlaves of thoſe wretches whoſe mercies are cruel.

The grand inquiry is, how these difficulties may be surmounted? And here I must beg leave to say, that I was much surprised at the instructions given by the Pennsylvania Assembly to their Delegates appointed to represent that province in the Continental Congress, which runs thus, "Though the oppressive measures of the British "Parliament and Administration have compelled us to resist their "violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin you, that you, "in behalf of this colony, dissent from, and utterly reject, any "propositions, should such be made, that may cause or lead to a "separation from our mother country, or a change of the form of "this government." They add, "You are directed to make "report of your proceedings to this House." That constituents have a right to give instructions to their representatives, and that they ought to exercise that right, will not be denied by any man who is acquainted with the British constitution; but I think these instructions smell strong of Toryism, and I am sure they do not retain so much as the shadow of friendship to the cause of American liberty. The literal meaning of them seems to be this: If other petitions, addresses, &c. which we would still have presented (even while British soldiers and fleets are murdering our people, and burning our towns) are as the former ones have been, rejected and laughed at, we will (rather than not be esteemed British subjects) submit to the most abject slavery that our lordly masters will deign to let us live under. Let us now take a view of the present state of North America. Her ports blocked up, her towns burnt, her coasts watched by ships of war, her rivers and creeks infested with their tenders, commissioned to exercise the honourable employment of stealing sheep, hogs, cattle, and whatever else their vile commanders direct them, or they can force from the unguarded inhabitants; add to this, the inhabitants of some towns, of the first note in our country, are drove from their habitations, to make room for a vile mercenary army, consisting of slaves for soldiers, and abandoned ministerial tools for officers, whose deeds proclaim them incapable of further degeneracy. Let it not pass unnoticed, that the savage Indians, the Negro slaves, and the refuse of English gaols, the convict servants, have all been applied to, to assist them in carrying fire and sword to the peaceful abodes of the honest industrious inhabitants of these once happy colonies; thereby to compel them to submit to slavery and oppression. Next let us consider the vile intentions of the fabricators of the restraining acts, calculated (by preventing the sale of our produce to any but British purchasers) to prevent our procuring the means of defence, and lest this precaution should prove ineffectual, they have applied to several European powers to prevent their subjects furnishing us with arms or ammunition, lest if we are, we should put them to the noble use of defending ourselves. Mean and cowardly as it is, yet this they have done; they know our courage, and fear the effects of our just indignation, when armed for the conflict. From this view of our present state, which is not exaggerated, how weak, not to say wicked, must those men be, who could VOTE for our suffering one moment longer such cruel treatment, and such vile indignity, even worse than might be expected from an enraged foreign enemy in time of open war! What has Britain to complain of, that she ought not to have expected from us, if she had only considered us as men. But condemning us as the descendents of those brave men, who scorning to be the slaves a tyrannical Prince, and an abandoned Administration, removed from Britain, that sink of corruption, to this land of freedom, where, till of late, tyranny and corruption have not dared to shew their detested heads; how infatuated must those men be, who think such men will wear the shackles of ministerial slavery, or lay down their liberties but with their lives. Thanks be to Heaven, though our case is bad, so bad, that Britain can not make it worse, there is yet a way open for us, not only to escape the threatened ruin, but to become a happy, wealthy, powerful, and respectable people. If it be asked how this great work is to be effected? I answer, first, by declarinng an *immediate independency*; secondly, by holding forth to all the powers of Europe a general neutrality; thirdly, by immediately opening our ports, and declaring them free to every European power, except Great Britain, and inviting foreigners to purchase our commodities, and to furnish us with arms, ammunition, and such manufactures as we cannot as yet furnish ourselves with; which we cannot do with any prospect of success, so long as we retain even but the shadow of dependence on, or subjection to, Great Britain. We need not doubt that Britain would endeavour to prevent our having a trade after our declaring independency, as well as now; but the case will, if I am not greatly mistaken, be widely different: Now she says we are her subjects, and we have not as yet informed the world that we disown subjection. She says other nations have no right to trade with us, and it is at their risk if they do, and they know it; but when we declare ourselves independent, and offer trade, I apprehend the other powers will look on us, and esteem us as such; as they certainly have nothing to do with the dispute between Britain and us, and consequently will not tamely submit to Britain's making captures of their vessels. Certain I am, it is the interest of America, that she have a free trade to all the European markets, or that they have with us, which for some time will answer our purpose as well; and that the trade to North America should be open, is the interest of every maritime power in Europe. Therefore we need not doubt their encouraging it: Fourthly, that in each province, such persons as are able and willing, shall be encouraged to form themselves into companies (having first subscribed such sums as their circumstances will allow) for the erecting manufactories the most suitable to the present and future real wants of our inhabitants; fifthly, that an act be passed in each province, absolutely to prevent every kind of luxury and unnecessary expence, either in dress, equipage, furniture, eating, drinking, gaming, or any kind of expensive diversions, &c. &c. under heavy penalties; sixthly, that, at the expence of each colony, encouragement be given to manufacturers and artificers of every useful kind to remove from Europe to North America, there to set up their several trades; and that the encouragement that each colony will give to each person, whether in land, money, or indulgencies, be caused to be inserted in the news-papers of the different countries in Europe, from whence it might be expected such persons would be permitted to remove; seventhly, than an act be immediately passed in each province, for an immediate and constant application of the quitrents of the land in each province, to the purpose of fortifying the coasts, rivers, &c. as soon as may be, for the building, and fitting for service, so many vessels of force as may be found necessary for our domestic defence; eighthly, that in the tobacco colonies large quantities of tobacco shall no longer be permitted to be raised, as it is found to interfere with farming, so necessary now, and always to be encouraged, for the purpose of raising materials for manufacturing, which never can be raised in sufficient quantities for the use of the inhabitants of those colonies while they employ all their force in raising tobacco; ninthly, that the laws of each province, or so many of them as may be found of public utility, be continued in force, with such alterations only as may be deemed necessary; that their number be rather lessened, than increased; that as much as be ambiguity, be expunged, and perspicuity introduced in its stead; that law be no longer a burthen, and a curse, but a blessing to our country; tenthly, that religion in each province be continued upon the footing it now is, and that no man be despised on account of his religious opinions, provided they do not interfere with the peace and safety of the community; except, that Popery shall not be countenanced by law in any of the united colonies.

I have now given the public my sentiments on the present alarming state of our affairs, shewed the necessity of a change, and endeavoured to point out the way to effect it. But I am sensible there are so many individuals that are interested to prevent such measures being pursued, that they will endeavour to frustrate every attempt that the Americans may make to provide for themselves those things they have hitherto depended on them for, and deter them, if possible, from making the attempt, by persuading them of the impossibility of succeeding. But surely our countrymen will not be guilty of so gross an absurdity as to take counsel of them, whose interest it is to deceive them. Some say it is impracticable to manufacture for ourselves. I grant it so, with respect to the tobacco colonies, without quitting, in some considerable degree, their favourite staple; but I should not despair of success was I to undertake to prove, that it is their interest to do it now, and that they would have in general been in better circumstances as a people, had they fallen upon other methods than planting many years ago. The northern colonies are a proof of it, and the southern ones, from their favourable climate, have greatly the advantage of their northern neighbours. It is by some said to be ungrateful in us to desire a separation from what they are fond to call the parent state, to whom we are so much obliged. I ask for what? Why, say they, for taking off your produce, for furnishing you with what you want in exchange, and for protecting you from invading enemies, at a great expence. In answer to which I say, we have not sought, nor desired a separation; that if we do separate, it is of necessity, not of choice. Cruelty and oppression compels us. We must separate, or become the labouring slaves of Britain, which we disdain to be. And with respect to trade, I deny that there is any colour of obligation, since we are compelled to sell to them, and them only, who thereby have it in their power to take our produce to themselves at any price they please to allow for it, and have the same advantage in rating whatever we take from them at what price they please. With regard to protection, I allow they assisted us, who were not negligent in opposing enemies that were so, on account of our connection with them. But I further say, that in protecting us, they protected themselves; for had France, in the last war, conquered these colonies, Britain would have lost their trade, and France have gained it; the certain consequence of which would have been, that, for want of a revenue to support fleets and armies for her defence, against an enemy made so much stronger by such an advantageous acquisition, Britain could hardly have escaped becoming a province of France before this day.

These things I hope will be duly considered by every inhabitant of America, as they are recommended to them to shew the absurdity of continuing *to petition* and *address*, while our towns are in flames, and our inhabitants murdered, rather than to separate fram a cruel blood thirsty people, the cause of all our woes. If this attempt proves in any respect serviceable to the American cause, it will a secret pleasure to

A BRITISH AMERICAN.

LONDON, *November* 2.

A GREAT number of soldiers deserted from the five regiments that last embarked from Corke for North America, before they could be secured on board the transports.

Nov. 8. A bill is to be brought into Parliament this week for the purpose of empowering Governors Penn, Franklin, and the rest of the Governors of the American provinces, to grant indemnities for past offences, and receive the submission of all such as are willing to submit to the usurpations of Great Britain.

We hear from Corke, that on Tuesday the 10th ult. at one o'clock, when the army were in their beds, without previous notice, a draught was made from the two regiments, and at seven o'clock they were taken to Cove, and embarked for America. We are assured the 53d regiment does not consist of more than 100 men.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Ethan Allen, the person who commanded the party of provincials which were defeated near Montreal, and who was also taken prisoner, to Gen. Prescott, on the General's ordering him into irons, and to be closely confined.

"Honourable Sir,

"In the wheel of transitory events I find myself prisoner, and in irons: Probably your honour has certain reasons to me inconceiveable, though I challenge an instance of this sort of œconomy of the Americans during the late war towards any officers of the Crown.

"On my part, I have to assure your honour, that when I had the command, and took Captain Delaplace and Lieut. Felton, with the garrison of Ticonderoga, I treated them with every mark of friendship and generosity, the evidence of which is notorious even in Canada. I have only to add, that I expect an honourable and humane treatment, as an officer of my rank and merit should have, and subscribe myself your Honour's most obedient humble servant, ETHAN ALLEN."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday the House of Lords took into consideration the petition and address to his Majesty, from the American Congress, which was laid before the House by the Earl of Dartmouth.

A motion being made, that Governor Penn be called to the bar, and examined, the same passed in the negative, 56 against 22.

The Duke of Richmond's motion for a reconciliation with the colonies passed in the negative, 42 against 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Luttrell made a long speech, in which he considered the nature, principles, and spirit of government in general, and the constitution of this kingdon in particular, from which he concluded, that whenever the trust delegated by the people was unjustly or oppressively exercised by the Delegates, then the trust should naturally cease, and the power revert to its first source, the people at large; that if this proposition was allowed, it must also be admitted, that Conventions or General Assemblies of the people were, in such cases, agreeable to the spirit of the constitution; and he observed, that we had several instances in our history of such Assemblies; that much good had been effected by them, and much evil prevented; that some of our best Princes had been raised to the throne, and our worst Kings deposed, by means of a British Congress. He then made a motion to the following purport: "That the commissioners which are to be sent by his Majesty to the different parts of America be impowered to treat with any Convention, Congress or Assembly of one or more provinces, who may best be supposed to understand the inclinations of the people, without enquiring into the legality of the manner in which they had been convened, in order that a speedy reconciliation might be effected, consistent with the honour and interest of Great Britain, and the requisitions of the colonies."

Sir George Young said, that in a very dispassionate conversation, which he had had with Gentlemen of either side of the House, he found they were, to a man, anxious for a reconciliation with America: He was convinced that every day's delay made this reconciliation more difficult; that the Congress seemed to him the most speedy, as well as the most effectual medium by which it could be attained; and as he regretted every hour that passed without an effort towards this happy object, he was desirous to adopt this, or any other, or all propositions calculated to promote a reconciliation.

Mr. Rice expressed some regret, that he had not been soon enough in the House to hear the arguments by which the motion had been introduced: He wished for a happy reconciliation as much as any Gentleman in the House, but said he was desirous, if possible, to avoid treating with any self-created Assembly; and he apprehended that our entering into treaty with the Congress would establish its power, and lay the foundation for future troubles.

The question was then called for, and the motion rejected without a division.

The House then went into a committee, and voted a reward for the discovery of the north east passage; and also to any person, whether successful or not, who in the attempt should venture as far as the North Pole After which the Chairman made his report, and about half past four the House adjourned to this day.

November 9. Great bets are laid in the city, that within six months, one or both of the garrisons of Gibraltar and Mahon are surrendered either to the French or Spaniards.

It can hardly be doubted, unless the Americans receive proposals of accommodation soon, but they will relinquish all hope of peace, and throw away the scabbard. They have been acculed of entertaining views of independence; it is hard to say, on what that accusation is founded. Professions of attachment to Great Britain can never be suited to advance such a design: Besides embarrassing their own councils, and diffusing among the people sentiments of veneration and respect for the mother country, they must, so long as they are made use of, absolutely preclude all hope of foreign assistance; for who will interpose in their favour, while a reconciliation seems probable: If they aimed at independence, they would never talk of submission.

Their Delegates have said, "Foreign assistance is attainable:" And who, that considers what they have to offer, can doubt it? Supplies for the fisheries, commercial advantages, or an extent of territory, are stipulations too favourable for the interests of France and Spain to admit of their refusing them. The subjects of those Crowns would not suffer their Ministers to do it. "What, it is asked, would the Americans become subjects of France and Spain?" No, they would be independent of all the word, and ALLIES of the House of Bourbon. If a treaty of that kind was proposed, it is impossible it should miscarry! Are all the world become at once entirely disinterested? Is every nation under Heaven so complaisant to us, as to refuse riches and power, merely because we wish them to do so? O! ye rulers, lay aside your puerile witticisms, your rhetorical tittle tattle, and apply in earnest some remedy to the miseries of your sinking country.

Nov. 10. It is said the proportion of the militia for Scotland is to be 30,000 men; Lord North was staggered at this demand in the Scotch, but Sir Gilbert Elliot and the Solicitor General insist upon, and they are supported by all their countrymen.

The battalions raising by Lord Lovat's son are to consist of 2000 men.

The following is an authentic abstract of the army estimate presented on Wednesday by Lord Barrington to the House of Commons:—

Resolved, that 20,752 men be employed for land service, for the year 1776, and that 659,200l. 2s. 10d½ be allowed for maintaining them for 365 days, from the 25th of December 1775 to the 25th of December 1776.

Resolved, that 723,432l. 11s. 7d½ be granted for maintaining the forces in the Plantations and Africa, for the year 1776.

That 42,350l. 19s. 4d. be granted for the charge of paying, and the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment, for the troops of that country now serving in America.

That 11,503l. 7s 3d. be granted for the pay of General and Staff officers for the service of the current year.

That 104,136l. 6s. be granted for levy-money, for the augmentation of the British and Irish forces for 1776.

That 15,072l. 12s. out of savings of grants of last sessions, for the charge of an augmentation to the forces, and for levy-money for the augmentation to Major General Preston's regiment of light dragoons, towards defraying the charge of levy-money for the augmentation of the British and Irish forces for the year 1776.

That 26,783l. 15s. 2d½ be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, from the 1st of September 1775, to the 24th of December following.

That 46,838l. 1s. 9d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions, serving as above, for the service of the year 1776.

That 249,655l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the office of ordinance, land service, for the year 1776. And

That 225,171l. 11s. 11d. be granted for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordinance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1775.

This day Richard Penn, Esq; will go through an examination at the bar of the House of Peers, upon a motion made for that purpose by the Duke of Richmond on Tuesday last.

James Harris, Esq; his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Berlin, arrived in London on Monday last; he had but four days notice to settle his affairs and leave that kingdom; the reason is not yet known, but it is conjectured his Prussian Majesty intends making some incursions into our G rman dominions.

Extract of a letter from MILFORD, *Nov.* 4.

"On the 30th of October, the commanding officer of the regiments destined for America received orders to disembark the troops till further orders. It is talked here, that they were not to go to America till next spring."

Yesterday the Right Honourable John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of this city, went in the city barge, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, and the different companies in their barges, by water to Westminster, where he was sworn in at the Exchequer-bar, before the Curitor Barons, and then returned to Guildhall, where a very sumptuous entertainmet was provided.

The Duke of Gloucester is certainly dead; the news is not declared, that Ministry may have time to settle the disposal of his places.

There is nothing so convincing in this ministerial conduct of the certainty of miscarriage, that all the experienced soldiers, Admirals, sailors, statesmen, and orators, are in the opposition, which proves the opposite party have neither heads or hands to conduct the measures.

A certain naval Lord is so chagrined at the times, that he is determined to retire into France, and pass the remainder of his days in a monastic manner, but not of the order of St. Francis.

It is confidently asserted, in the city, that the Court of Portugal has entered into a treaty with the Court of Spain, to give the Spaniards all the assistance in their power in case they should be at war with England; and that the Spaniards are to give them the like assistance in case they should be attacked by any European power.

Several thousand pairs of worsted stockings, and inside flannel waistcoats, were shipped yesterday on board a vessel in the river, bound to America, for the use of his Majesty's troops during the winter.

Brief abstract of the Heel *of yesterday's debate on a motion of Mr. Powis, for Sir Charles Whitworth to leave the chair, when the House were in a committee of supply.*

General Conway urged the Ministry to give some sketch of their intended measures, and spoke much in favour of the Americans, declaring they were naturally dutiful and obedient subjects, and that it was obviously their inclination to live in a state of dependence on this country.

Mr. Jenkinson replied to him, and with great earnestness entered into a defence of the present measures, declaring, that sending a large force would do the business, and effectually end the dispute with honour to this country. He observed, that none but cowards would at this moment offer terms of reconciliation, af-

ter the conciliatory propoſals of laſt year had been treated by the Congreſs with ſo much contempt, and after ſuch violent conduct had been the characteriſtic of twelve governments, who had moſt of them expelled their Governors, and daringly trampled on every right of the mother country. Mr. Jenkinſon expreſſed much ſurpriſe that the laſt ſpeaker, after the Americans had refuſed ſubmiſſion to the Declaratory Act (an act moved for by himſelf) and after it was notorious that they were in open rebellion, ſhould venture to call them dutiful and obedient ſubjects.

Lord John Cavendiſh followed Mr. Jenkinſon, and oppoſed Adminiſtration, declaring that whenever great armaments had been agreed to by that Houſe, they were generally unneceſſary, and he inſtanced the laſt peace, immediately previous to which a great naval force had been agreed to, and never uſed.

Lord Frederick Campbell ſupported the preſent meaſures, and declared that he was in favour of raiſing a great force, for the very reaſon the laſt ſpeaker had given why he was againſt it, viz. that the meaſure might be followed by peace. His Lordſhip gave it as his opinion, that if the coloniſts were not compelled to ſubmit, this country would be merely a province to America.

Governor Johnſton paid General Conway a compliment on his valour and wiſdom, and joined him in requeſting at leaſt ſome outlines of the intention of Adminiſtration, declaring, that as they had blundered before, the Houſe had a right to ſuſpect their plan for the future. The Governor ſpoke in defence of the General on the ground of Mr. Jenkinſon's attack, and was very ſevere on the conduct of the Miniſtry, reſpecting Governor Penn, whom they had never queſtioned, although he came purpoſely from the Congreſs to give them information, and was certainly the moſt qualified perſon that they could apply to. He ſaid he ſaw the new meaſures were all matter of riſk, and that there was no preconcerted plan of operation, that therefore the ſending a large force to America was more likely to be attended with great expence and great diſgrace, than the ſucceſs which Adminiſtration talked of.

Mr. Dempſter remarked that it was one clear poſition of the Miniſtry, that they would not end the quarrel without a further effuſion of blood; he therefore profeſſed himſelf an enemy to their ſyſtem.

Governor Pownal, after aſſuring the Houſe that he was not one of the intended commiſſioners to treat with America, aſſerted that he had good information that the colonies were not at preſent mad enough to aim at independence, unleſs future chance forced them into it. The Governor alſo aſſerted, that he knew how peace might be reſtored, America recovered, the glory of Great Britain raiſed, the union of the empire effected, and an American revenue obtained. He declared that this could only be done by ſending a large armed force, and he pointed out the good policy of ſuch a meaſure, both as it might affect America itſelf, and remove the fears of ſome Gentlemen who had intimated their dread of foreign powers interfering. The Governor ended his ſpeech with declaring that as he was aſſured thoſe Americans who ſtill retained their allegiance to the mother country, wiſhed that the efforts of Government might have their full operation, he ſhould on Friday move for the previous queſtion on Mr. Burke's intended plan of a reconciliation, as he was convinced no meaſure could be effectual in tending to terminate the preſent quarrel, which did not wear the face of authority, and appear to be the regular offſpring of the King's Miniſters.

Mr. Burke, with his uſual ſucceſs, raiſed the laugh of the Houſe at Mr. Pownall's expence, by ridiculing his declaration of what he could do, and what he knew; and by humouroufly ſaying the Governour had tolled the bell, and given notice, that on Friday he would perform the funeral ſervice over his intended, and as yet unknown, ropoſal for a reconciliation. As he was to be killed by a previous queſtion, he begged to tell the Houſe a ſtory, He then related a legend of a Prince, whoſe parents ſuperſtitiouſly imagined he was to loſe his life by a lion, and therefore prevented him from going out, for fear of his meeting a lion; but that one day he was in a room where that animal was imitated in the tapeſtry, which in a rage he ſtruck at, and there being a nail in the wall, under that part of the tapeſtry where the lion's jaw appeared, it tore his hand, and killed him. "Now (ſays Mr. Burke) I find that I am to be killed by the foot of a more ignoble beaſt, that univerſal murderer, a previous queſtion; I fear the liberty of this country will die by a previous queſtion." He alſo replied to Mr. Jenkinſon, and in terms of very great poignancy arraigned that Gentleman (whom he termed a REAL Miniſter) for his aſſurance in predeſtinating the infallibility of the ſucceſs of his military plan, and cenſured his having ſaid the intended force *would do the buſineſs*. He was anſwered by Mr. Jenkinſon, who explained his expreſſion.

At half paſt ten the Houſe divided on the motion for Sir Charles Whitworth's leaving the chair, when the numbers were 227 noes, 73 ayes.

Nov. 17. On Wedneſday the Houſe of Commons went into a committee to conſider of the petition from the province of Nova Scotia, when they came to the following reſolution, viz. "That the propoſitions contained in the addreſs, petition, and memorial, of the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of Nova Scotia, of granting to his Majeſty, in perpetuity, a duty of poundage *ad valorum*, upon all commodities imported into ſaid province, not being the produce of the Britiſh dominions in Europe and America (hay ſalt only excepted) the ſaid duty to be under the diſpoſition of Parliament," is fit to be accepted; and that the amount of ſaid duty ſhall be eight *per cent.* upon all ſuch commodities.

Lord North gave notice he had matter of great conſequence to impart to the Houſe toward the latter end of the week.

Orders were on Tueſday night ſent to Portſmouth for the Greyhound ſloop of war, now in dock, and fitting for America, to be got ready with all poſſible deſpatch. It is reported ſome perſons are to go in this ſhip with powers to propoſe terms of reconciliation, the event of which may be known time enough to prevent the ſending more forces in the ſpring.

Fraſer's regiment of Highlanders is to have one Colonel Commandant, two Lieutenant Colonels, and four Majors. The ſeveral officers are to raiſe their own men.

Laſt night General Gage, and ſome other officers whoſe names are not mentioned, arrived in town from Boſton. They bring moſt terrible accounts of the ſituation of our army there.

One of the tranſports with the Hanoverian troops on board is on ſhore on the Flemiſh banks, and from her ſituation it is thought ſhe cannot be got off.

ST. JAMES's, *Nov.* 10. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day adminiſtered to him, and his Lordſhip took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon'ble. Thomas Viſcount Weymouth to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville Germaine to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 5.

BY a veſſel from St. Euſtatia we learn, that three Engliſh frigates are cruizing off that iſland; we alſo learn, that 14 Engliſh ſhips, with live ſtock, and other proviſions for the troops at Boſton, being blown of the coaſt, are put into Antigua, from whence no doubt, in the ſpring, they will carry their ſtock in good order, for the relief of the troops.

The Queen of England, Carnaud, from Corke to Boſton, is put into Liſbon in diſtreſs.

On the 19th of October ſeven tranſports with troops ſailed from Corke for Quebec, but ſoon after meeting with ſtormy weather, ſix of them, viz. Harcourt, Juliana, Peace and Plenty, Ocean, Chatham, and Mercury, were obliged to put into Milford.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 17.

A BRIG is arrived at Norfolk, from London, with papers to the 27th of November; by which we learn, that Adminiſtration are at length diſpoſed to come to a reconciliation, and that commiſſioners are to be ſent over with terms to effect it. There are letters in town brought by the above ſhip, which mention, that the fiſhery and Boſton port bills are repealed, and alſo the one entitled "an act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice."

Some letters by the above veſſel adviſe, that the Peggy, Fiſher, from Virginia, was caſt away on the 26th of November laſt, in ſight of Liverpool, and that only the Captain, and part of the crew, were ſaved. Mrs. Rathell, of this city, went paſſenger in the above veſſel, and was one of the unfortunate perſons that periſhed.

The man of war that arrived laſt week is the Roebuck of 44 eighteen pounders, Capt. Hammond, manned with 400 ſeamen, and 100 marines. She now lies oppoſite Sowell's Point.

There is a report in town this morning of advice being received, that a French man of war of 74 guns, in the Mediterranean, having refuſed to pay the honours due to the Britiſh flag, an engagement enſued between her and the Admiral's ſhip (the Medway of 60 guns) in which the Frenchman was ſeverely handled, and ſo much diſabled, that he was obliged to make off, and with the utmoſt difficulty got into Cadiz; but that the Britiſh Admiral (Mann) was killed.

By the laſt northern papers we find the account confirmed of our privateers having taken three tranſports bound to Boſton with proviſions, as mentioned in our laſt; that General Clinton, with a conſiderable number of grenadiers and light infantry, ſailed on the 19th of January from Boſton, ſuppoſed (at Cambridge) to be bound to Virginia; that they had received advice at New York, from Albany, that General Schuyler had taken from the inhabitants of Johnſtown, and parts adjacent, 670 odd muſkets, and 9 pieces of cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners; and that Capt. Wallace, of the Roſe man of war, had given the inhabitants of Newport the following account of ſhips which are to cruize on the American coaſts next ſpring, viz. 5 of 50 guns, 1 of 44, 2 of 40, 10 of 32, 12 of 28, 4 of 20, 1 of 14, 3 bomb ketches, and one hoſpital ſhip of 60 guns, in all 39 ſail; ſo that there will be only five or ſix ſail more than the number already on the coaſts.

Arrived, at London, from Virginia, the Liberty, Outram; Jett, Gibſon; ———, Miller; Arnold, Waterman; and Riſing Sun, Peterſon.

The Polly, Elliott, from Virginia to London, ſprung a leak, and put into Fyall, was repaired, and expected to ſail in October, for London.

Two large ſhips from Philadelphia, loaded with bread and flour, were taken on the coaſt of America, by the Experiment and Viper men of war, and carried into Antigua about the middle of laſt month.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman in LONDON *to his friend in this city, dated November* 11, 1775.

"I have juſt returned from one of the firſt Aſſemblies in Europe, deliberating upon the moſt important cauſe that perhaps ever engaged the attention of any people. But you will not think the reſult of their deliberations any proof of their vaſt ſuperiority over every other Aſſembly, or at leaſt that it ariſes from their wiſdom and love of juſtice; their power, probably, can be leſs diſputed. You can conceive the impatience with which I expected, in the Houſe of Lords, their determination upon the Duke of Richmond's motion, that the petition of the Congreſs ſhould be admitted as ground for a conciliation. But even this has been rejected; it was urged as beneath the dignity of Parliament to treat with a people in actual rebellion—that it came from an illegal body—that it was improperly preſented—that not peace,—but independency, was the aim of the colonies.

"Upon theſe or ſuch like reaſons, the door of peace ſeems no longer to be open. I fear it is the laſt ſtruggle of the minority. Much was expected from the motion; much from the information which Governor Penn would afford. He is certainly warmly attached to the American cauſe.

"There is ſtill a conciliatory motion to be made in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Burke; but I fear it will have a ſimilar iſſue. The King's ſpeech leaves no room to doubt of the meaſures which will be purſued; for the minority, tho' gaining ſome ground, are too weak to do any thing effectual. Your fine flouriſhing towns, the fair hopes of America, will I ſuppoſe be laid in aſhes; but it is to be hoped, that like the Phœnix they will ſoon riſe again with new vigour and beauty."

"It is aſtoniſhing to find the little effect the aſſociation has had—what ſtrange events have counteracted its effects. It has made many enemies, but not one friend.

"You will ſoon have with you an acquaintance, Dr. ———, who, is coming over phyſician to the army, which, he beleives, is intended for Virginia.

☞ *The correſpondents of Meſſ.* GILDARTS & BUSIGNY, *of* LIVERPOOL, *are hereby reſpectfully informed of the ſafe arrival of the* NASSAU, JAMES WIGNELL, *from* VIRGINIA, *after an exceeding fine paſſage of* 28 *days from the capes to the ſaid port.*

NANSEMOND, *February* 5. Saturday night laſt we received intelligence of ſix tenders ſailing from Norfolk the day before, and that three of them were on their way up this river, which was confirmed about 9 o'clock, by three veſſels anchoring, one near Sleepy Hole ferry, and two more two or three miles higher up, having come as far as the flood tide ſerved. Their boats were moving about the remainder part of the night, one up the river, ſince ſuppoſed as high as Goodrich's, five miles higher up, and juſt within the narrows, but returned a little before day They attempted nothing till the morning, when a boat full of armed men approached the ſhore within half a mile of the tenders, and were fired upon by four men from the bank, at one hundred yards diſtance; they returned the fire, and rowed wide of the place, when the four men were honoured with a ſalute of well directed cannon, but without any bad conſequence. This firſt effort ſeemed of ſingular ſervice, as they never attempted landing after, except at one deſolate place, which they effected in the night, and burnt a houſe with ſome corn in it belonging to Mr. Cowper. It appears, by indubitable proof, that this incurſion was partly intended with the concurrence of Goodrich and ſons, to get poſſeſſion of two veſſels loaded with pork, bacon, and other proviſions, which, to the diſcredit of his neighbourhood, thoſe avaricious falſe men have been ſuffered to collect and put on board, and with all expedition put themſelves under the protection of the tenders. Though it was with a good deal of difficulty the laſt of them effected it (from the fire of our men, and the tenders boats being repulſed) they weighed, ran up, and took poſſeſſion, under a heavy fire of our brave men, who had nothing but ſmall arms, and a ſcanty portion of ammunition, to oppoſe their cannon and muſketry. There was one occurrence happened, which, had we forteen, a tender and her prize would have fallen into our hands: The wind being a-head on their return, they were obliged to come within ſixty yards of a high bank; fifty men, with a plenty of ammunition, could have drove them below decks, and prevented them from tending the ſheets, by which they muſt have come aſhore. A few regulars, with the help of ammunition to our own men, would ſecure us in ſuch a manner, that the fertile lands on this river may be cultivated to the no ſmall advantage of the community; whereas, if we are drove back, the lands are ſo indifferent for near one hundred miles, that a famine muſt be the inevitable conſequence.

Williamſburg, Feb. 16, 1776.

READY Money, and a good Price, will be given for a likely young BAY HORSE *about* 15 *Hands high. Inquire of the Printer.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE remaining Part of a TRACT of LAND in *Louiſa*, containing 672 Acres, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, and formerly advertiſed by me, with a particular Deſcription of the ſame. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, upon giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

SUFFOLK, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately, and return ſoon.

2‖ JAMES LANGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

SUNDRY uſeful Pieces of FAMILY PLATE; alſo a faſhionable CHARIOT, with four Harneſs, lately imported, and but little uſed. *Champion Travis*, Eſq; will ſhew the Plate, inform where the Chariot may be ſeen, and agree on the Terms. 2

PETERSBURG, *February* 5, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (2) EMANUEL WALKER.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will ſtand at Capt. *William Denſon*'s on *Cypreſs* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 31. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the firſt of *October*, I will take 40s. the Seaſon, and 20s. the Leap. Capt *Denſon* has good Paſturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *Engliſh* Horſe TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

WESTMORELAND, *February* 6, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony in a ſhort Time.

PATRICK BALLANTINE.
WILLIAM KEIR.
‖ HUGH BALLANTINE.

PETERSBURG, *February* 6, 1776.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave this Colony for ſome Time, thoſe who have any Demands againſt him will pleaſe to make them known, and thoſe who have open Accounts on his Books it will be obliging if they will come and have them adjuſted. At this Time it may not be in every Perſon's Power to pay, but it is ſurely in their Power to ſettle and aſcertain the Balance by Bond or Note of Hand.

‖ WILLIAM BEATTIE.

PETERSBURG, *February* 5, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (1) ROBERT SOMMERVEILL.

GOOD OLD SPIRITS,

TO be ſold by the Barrel, by the Subſcriber, at Mr. *Edward Stabler*'s, in *Peterſburg*, for ready Money only.

2‖ JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

NANSEMOND, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (1) ANTHONY ROXBURGH.

To be RENTED *till the firſt Day of* JANUARY *next,*

THE PLANTATION whereon Capt. *James Jones*, deceaſed, formerly lived, in *Suſſex* County, known by the Name of the *High Hills*. The Place is ſo well known, that I ſhall ſay no more, than it is in good Repair, has every Houſe that is neceſſary for a large Family, a good Garden and Land under good Fences ſufficient to work five or ſix Hands. The Terms may be known by applying to me at *Suſſex* Courthouſe.

1‖ JOHN BERRYMAN.

ESSEX, *February* 7, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) JOHN REID.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *February* 10, 1776.

TAKEN up, at *Fredericksburg*, a Negro Fellow about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, pretends to be free, ſays he ſerved his Time with *Seymour Scott* in *Prince Edward*, and that he is a Shoemaker by Trade.—He goes by the Name of *John Savage*.

‖ JOHN HAZLEGROVE.

POETS CORNER.

The JOURNEY *of* LIFE.

An ALLEGORIC ELEGY.

WHILE through life's thorny road I go,
I will not want companions too:
A dreary journey, and alone,
Would be, alas! too troublesome.
But company that's choice and good,
Makes trouble hardly understood:
For toil divided seems to be
No toil, but a felicity.
Therefore will I companions take,
As well for ease, as safety's sake:
Fair truth shall serve me for a guide;
Justice shall never leave my side.
Integrity, my trusty guard,
Nor will I caution quite discard:
Experience shall my tutor be,
Nor will I wiser seem than he:
Discretion all my thoughts shall weigh,
And modesty my words convey:
Soft innocence protect my sleep,
And charity my purse shall keep.
Thus, through this wilderness I'll stray,
Nor never fear to lose my way.
The sages I sometimes will see,
Be sometimes with the muses free;
With guiltless mirth an hour beguile,
Or with free spoken satire smile;
With meditation often walk,
Or with sweet melancholy talk:
With these companions dear I'll sport,
Nor heed the journey, long or short,
So health supply the Doctor's place,
And for a Chaplain, I've God's grace.

LONDON, *November* 2.

LAST night's gazette contains the following addresses to his Majesty, relative to the proceedings of the Americans, viz. of the High Sheriff, Justices, Gentlemen, Clergy, and freeholders of the county of Carmarthen; of the Corporation and inhabitants of Arundal in Sussex; of the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; of the Provost, Magistrates, and town council of the city of Stirling; of the bailiffs and citizens of Litchfield; of the Corporation and principal inhabitants of Barnstable; of the Corporation and inhabitants of Bridgewater; of the Provost, Magistrates, and town council of Dundee; of the Corporation of Abington, Berks; and of the Provost, Magistrates, and council of Aberdeen.

The Argo, a transport, bound from Corke to Quebec, with three companies of the 46th regiment on board, left Corke on the 18th instant, and has not been since heard of.

Upwards of six hundred vessels which used to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river, without employ.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, *October* 31.

THIS day, though the House sat but a short time, they went through a great deal of private business.

The resolution of Monday, "that a supply be granted to his Majesty," was reported and agreed to, and a committee of supply accordingly appointed.

Hon. Mr. Masham gave notice, that if no satisfaction was intended to be given relative to the measures of introducing Hanoverian troops into the dominions of Great Britain without the previous consent of Parliament, he would in a few days move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity; but it would spare him the trouble, if the Minister would now rise and tell him, whether he or his friends had such a bill in contemplation.

Lord North said, that he could not with all the attention and little abilities he was master of, see the measure in the light that he understood several other Gentlemen did; that however, as an individual member he should not oppose it. He said he had consulted several persons on whose judgment he could confide, and they all agreed a bill of indemnity was never passed but in cases where private actions lay, and damages might be sought; that in the only two instances, which happened of late years, the permitting the importation of raw hides, and prohibiting the exportation of corn; the reasons assigned for passing bills of indemnity on both those occasions were, that private reparation might be pursued by an action at law. These, his Lordship said, were his ideas. If taken upon any other ground, it might go to an impeachment, and might affect his head; but he was quite easy on that head, because he could not be yet persuaded that he had acted improperly or illegally in advising the measure. He concluded by refering to the consideration of the House a resolution which he was willing to submit to, and which he hoped, would satisfy all parties. He read part of it, but it did not seem relished. It expressed great thanks to his Majesty for his care and solicitude for the interest of his people; and by dark, constructive implication, it might be supposed to bear a meaning that might be again interpreted into something like a claim, that the present measure should not be brought into precedent on any future occasion.

Mr. Masham replied, the resolution was by no means satisfactory, and that a vote of one House of Parliament ought never to be permitted to supersede the law of the land; besides it would be destitute of the ascertainment of those facts always necessary to ascertain what is or is not the law of the land.

Lord North answered, that if a vote of one House was not sufficient, a conference might be held with the other, and the matter laid before his Majesty by way of address, by which means it would come under the cognizance of every branch of the legislature.

Governor Johnson said, he was neither satisfied with the intended motion, nor proposed resolution. He remembered very well at the time of passing the last bill of indemnity, for prohibiting the exportation of corn, there was a speech attributed to Lord Mansfield, who, when he pleases (says the Governor) can ride the horse of liberty, most ably; where, instead of speaking of private actions, or approving of bills of indemnity, he contended that nothing but a downright pardon, reciting the crime, should be a proper indemnification for those who should advise his Majesty to supersede the laws.

Mr. Masham then gave notice, that he should, in pursuance of what he first suggested, move the House for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity.

The calling in foreign troops seemed to be considered as an indispensable measure by the friends of Administration, it was judiciously remarked by General Conway, that if once we set America the example, she too would apply for foreign aid; and if she offered her commerce to France, he did not doubt but that that country, finding England had applied to Russia for aid, would protect America, and thus a general war be brought on.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1776.

THE Subscriber intends moving up to *Fredericksburg*, where he will carry on the STOCKING-MAKING BUSINESS to a greater Extent than formerly. He will be much obliged to those who please to favour him with their Custom, and makes no Doubt but his Work will meet with the Appropation of the Public, for which he will expect READY MONEY. ADAM ALLAN.

MANCHESTER, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony soon. JAMES WALLACE. ‖ ALLAN CAMERON.

FALMOUTH, *January* 31, 1776.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Colony early in the Spring, and being desirous to have every Account upon his Books properly adjusted before that time, earnestly entreats all Persons who have had Dealings with him, or his Predecessors, on Account of Mess. *Bogle*, *Somervell*, and Co. merchants of *Glasgow*, at their Store in this Place, to come and settle them as soon as possible, that no Dispute may hereafter arise. ‖ GEORGE HAMILTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon. ‖ WILIAM REID.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *February* 4, 1776.

THE Subscriber proposes leaving the Colony soon, and requests those whose Accounts stand open on Mess. *M'Call*, *Dennistoun*, and Company's Books, kept by him, to make immediate Settlements, that no Disputes may arise in his Absence. He has for Sale about 350l. Sterling Worth of GOODS, which he will sell on reasonable Terms for ready Money, or upon Credit. THOMAS REID.

I HAVE lost (by what Means I cannot discover) FIFTY SIX POUNDS, out of a large Quantity of Money, very lately received from the Treasury Office in Sheets. I can assert, with Positiveness, that the Bills below were Part; and as it may lead to a Discovery, and tend to do Justice, I hope I may, without Offence to any, beg that any Person having these Bills will be pleased to trace their Progress, and communicate the Result of their Inquiries to Mr. *James Mercer* of *Fredericksburg*, but generally (as a Member of the Committee of Safety) in *Williamsburg*, or to their very humble Servant,

2‖ JOHN HARVIE.

2 Bills of £. 12, No. 142 / 14108 and 14109.
2 ——— £. 1, the same Numbers.
2 ——— £. 8, No. 155 / 15401 and 15402.
2 ——— £. 1, the same Numbers.

All on Paper called the *James* River Bank.

The BRIGANTINE

ADVENTURE,

ROBERT ZUILLE *Master*,

(Conveniently fitted for THIRTY or FORTY PASSENGERS)

WILL sail about the latter End of *April*, for any Port in *Great Britain* that a Majority of the Passengers may think most convenient. As the Out-fit will be attended with considerable Expence, the Brig will not sail unless twenty five Passengers (at least) are engaged. Those who apply first will of Course have the Preference; the Passage will be twenty Guineas, the Passengers finding their own Bedding. For further Particulars apply to the Subscribers, in *Alexandria*.

5 (‖58.) ROBERT ADAM & Co.

HALLSFIELD, *near Blandford*, *Jan.* 26, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony with all convenient Speed.

2‖ WILLIAM CALDER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 1, 1776.

I INTEND to LONDON in a very short Time, and have appointed Mr. *James Somerville*, Merchant of this Place, my lawful Attorney, properly authorized to receive and discharge all Debts due to me; and I beg that all those who are indebted to my Store will pay the same, with all convenient Speed, to the said Mr. *Somerville*; and all those who are indebted by Notes, or open Accounts, are requested to come and pay, or reduce them into Bonds till it is more convenient to discharge them.

Take Notice, I am the Principal for whom the late *George Mitchell* was Factor many Years. ROBERT JARDINE.

CULPEPER, *January* 22, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) ROBERT BOYD.

Just arrived from ANTIGUA, *and will sail for that Island about the* 20*th Instant*,

The BRIGANTINE

COMMERCE,

JOHN ROBINSON *Master*.

SHE will go in Ballast, and have good Accommodations for Passengers.———For Passage apply to the Master on Board, or to (2) ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 2, 1776.

FEARNOUGHT,

A FINE bay Colt, about 15 Hands 3 Inches high, 3 Years old the 6th Day of *June* next, well marked, and as handsome as any Horse in *America*, will stand at the Subscriber's, near *Bute* Courthouse, in *North Carolina*, to cover Mares at 5l. the Season, or 40s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. As I am under an Obligation to pay 250l. for this Horse next *October*, and the *October* following the like Sum, if Gentlemen who put Mares will pay by the first Day of *October* next, I will take 3l. 10s. for the Season, and 30s. for the Leap. I have very fine Wheat Pastures for the Mares, and will take all the Care of them in my Power, but not be liable for any that may get away.

JOHN WILLIS.

☞ FEARNOUGHT was got by old FEARNOUGHT, upon an imported Mare belonging to Col. *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOF, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares, at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT.

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *on* FRIDAY *the* 1*st of* MARCH *next, to the highest Bidders*,

ELEVEN valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, among whom is a very good Ship Carpenter. Also two CSHOONER FLATS, one 85, the other 70 Hogsheads Burthen, with their BOATS, and two smaller FLATS Burthen 35 and 32 Hogsheads. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, Jun.

LOUISA, *February* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon. (‖) JOHN M'GILL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 9, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ‖ CHARLES ALEXANDER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 10, 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the first Day of *January* last, an APPRENTICE Lad named MATTHEW ALLEN, who is so well known in this City and *New Kent*, that I think it needless to give a Description of him. Whoever brings him to me shall have what the Law allows; and I hereby forewarn all Persons not to harbour or entertain him.

2 THOMAS PATE.

TAKEN up, in *Petersburg*, some Time in *November* last, two COWS, one red, about 5 Years old, with Calf, marked with a Swallowfork in the right, and an Overkeel in the left Ear; the other is red and white, about 4 Years old, has a young Calf, and is marked as the aforesaid. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

‖ WILLIAM SKINNER.

OSBORNE's, *January* 26, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony immediately. NICOL EWING. ROBERT COLQUHOUN.

WARWICK, *January* 29, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. ‖ WILLIAM FERGUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1776.

THE Subscriber has a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for ready Money only.

GEORGE REID.

☞ I have three large SEINES which I will sell cheap for Cash.

OSBORNE's, *January* 28, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon. ‖ JOHN M'KIE.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. ‖ ROBERT WRIGHT.

For SALE, *on easy Terms*,

ABOUT six Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN GOODS. Application may be made to *Archibald Govan* in *Hanover* Town, or to JAMES GOVAN.

AYLETT's Warehouse, *January* 25, 1776.

OSBORNE', *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ‖ ALEXANDER M'KIE.

SURRY, *December* 10, 1775.

TAKEN from some runaway Negroes that came down *James* River, and were going to the Governor, a CANOE about 30 Feet long, sharp at both Ends, has a large Split in each Side, and Blocks for 4 Oars. Also sundry Clothes, some of which were stolen, and have since been claimed by the Owners. The Remainder of the Clothes are supposed to belong to the said Negroes, and may (with the Vessel) be had by applying to JOHN WATKINS.

OSBORNE's, *January* 31, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ‖ THOMAS YOUNGER.

URBANNA, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately, and to return in a few Months.

CHARLES NEILSON.

WARWICK, *January* 26, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony.—The Debts due to *Dreghorn*, *Murdoch*, and Co. contracted by Mr. *Lightfoot* and Mr. *Graham*, in *Prince Edward* County, lately advertised in my Charge, are now in the Hands of *David Leitch* at *Warwick*. The Business hitherto conducted by *John Leitch* is also solely in his Care.——He has for Sale, about 500l. Sterling Value of DRY GOODS, for Cash, at prime Cost.

GEORGE LEITCH.

WARWICK, *January* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. ‖ JAMES FAIRLIE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner PEGGY, Burthen about 110 Tons, lying in HAMPTON Creek, a new vessel, has made but one Voyage (to *St. Vincent*'s) and is as good a Vessel as hath been built on the Continent, is a very fast Sailer, and built of Cedar, Mulberry, and Locust to her Keel, except a few of her flat Floors, which will not rot in thirty Years. For Terms, inquire of the Subscriber, or the Printers.

4 MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.